

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN 10 AM 8:50

MORGAN CHAPEL WATER ASSOC
Public Water Supply Name

53001-3

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
On water bills (attach copy of bill)
Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___/___/___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___/___/___
As a URL (Provide URL _____)
As an attachment
As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS

Date Published: 6/9/14

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___/___/___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Keith McManis
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-9-14
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2013	1	.8 - 1	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2013	.08	.05 - .08	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.775	.764 - .775	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Selenium	N	2013	3	No Range	ppb		50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2013	.5	.3 - .7	mg/l		0	MRDL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Morgan Chapel Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

the Mississippi Department of Transportation grant for three consecutive years, applied this year through the Golden Triangle Planning and Development District. The grant provides \$35,000 to the city to employ workers, ages 16-25, for up to nine weeks at a rate of \$7.25 an hour for a maximum of 20 hours per week. The city must provide \$8,750 to match the grant.

Once MDOT approved the city's grant application, GTPDD oversaw the process of placing workers according to the city's needs. Mita Lawrence with GTPDD said the organization accepted 170 applications and interviewed 32 candidates before filling the 21 positions. From

of we interviewed and put on the job," Lawrence said. "We have several workers who are in college."

City Clerk Lesa Hardin supervises the four City Hall workers, who take turns answering the main phone, assisting the Community Development Department with clerical functions and tackling the mammoth task of reorganizing a large storage space for old records, some of which date back more than 50 years.

"I don't see how we could do that without their help," Hardin said. "That will also help make our transition into the new Municipal Complex (under construction and scheduled to open in fall 2015) that much smoother. ..."

Public Works Director Doug Devlin said his department's youth program workers had made a marked positive impact since Monday.

"The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality requires municipalities to take steps to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows in our collection system," Devlin said. "The primary cause of overflows are obstructions (blockages) in sewer pipes. The city of Starkville

PTSD
From page 1

the general public.

She said physical symptoms that can come with PTSD's increased anxiety can include increased heart rate and blood pressure, muscle tension, nausea and diarrhea.

The National Center for PTSD reported that PTSD rates are much higher among military veterans than the general public. The center found that between 11 and 20 percent of veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, as much as 10 percent of veterans from the Gulf War and about 30 percent of veterans of the Vietnam War suffer from PTSD.

The center cited higher exposure to horrible and life-threatening situations, combat, seeing friends shot at and exposure to death as major contributors to higher PTSD rates among the military population.

Sgt. First Class Michael Hemphill, stationed at the

cup on the table. The cup fell off the table and she almost came unglued. Just that cue of that sound that came from nowhere scared her to death."

A number of treatment options are available, and while PTSD itself can't be treated directly through medication, Robinson said some medications can address symptoms, such as anxiety. She said a number of methods are used in addressing the disorder, such as systematic desensitization where a patient is gradually exposed to situations that trigger anxiety to help them grow comfortable with them.

Robinson said one of the most important things that family and friends of PTSD patients can do is support them.

"Family and friends should be sensitive to the condition, not minimize it or poke fun or put them in situations where the anxiety rises," she said. "They may know there's no harm in the situations, but it only makes the patient more anxious and less trusting."

Starkville National Guard Armory, said the military takes mental health seriously.

"If we're deployed, we have medics in the chaplains and that's part of their counseling," he said. "They also have mental health personnel who are usually there, wherever you're deployed to. It can be hard to say how many soldiers have it, because most medical records are confidential. But there are soldiers that have PTSD, and there are ways for them to get help through counseling or the VA once they return home."

Robinson said she's worked with military personnel in the past when she lived in Bradford, Ala. She said she worked in addiction therapy for soldiers returning home from war, but said many patients also displayed signs of PTSD.

"One of the women I worked with had seen some traumatic things and part of her job was to put her life in danger," Robinson said. "I remember we'd been talking and I had a Styrofoam



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2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Morgan Chapel Water Association
PWS# 00913
May 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drilled from the Osborn Formation Aquifer.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the current susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water quality assessment was made based on information received from the following sources:

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Lowell at (662) 751-0800. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the last month of October at the City of Starkville.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring results reflect in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or leachate from landfills. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto shops. Pesticides and herbicides, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. As drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, it's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Ideal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Pounds per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Location	City	Year	Unit	Sample	Result	Reg. Maximum	Health	Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
8 Arsenic	N	2013	1	µg/L	120	1.3	10	10	Leakage of natural arsenic from non-ferrous metal pipes and fittings.
10 Barium	N	2013	0A	mg/L	0	0	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes.
15 Fluoride	N	2013	713	mg/L	0.713	0.713	4	4	Leakage of natural fluoride from water pipes when pressure is high and from discharge from nuclear and aluminum facilities.
21 Selenium	N	2013	2	µg/L	0.002	0.002	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2013	0	mg/L	0	0	0	0	Water added to disinfect water.

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53/13